









REPORT  
ON THE  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF  
THE TIPPERA STATE  
FOR THE YEAR  
1320 T. E.  
(1910—11 A.D.)



AGARTALA.  
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1321 T. E.



RESOLUTION  
ON THE  
**Administration Report of the State,**  
FOR THE YEAR 1320 T. E.  
( CORRESPONDING TO 1910-11. )

Read the Report on the General Administration of the State and the attached Zemindaries, Dated the 29th July 1911, submitted by Maharajkumar Navadvip Chandra Deva Varma, Minister of the State.

• His Highness considers it his foremost duty to join with the Minister in referring to the momentous change that the year under report witnessed in the Empire in the demise of His late Imperial Majesty King Emperor Edward VII and the accession, thereupon, of His Most Gracious Majesty King Emperor George V. Irreparable indeed must be the loss occasioned by the death of a great Sovereign who proved to the world with so much force that in universal sympathy and good will lay the true strength of an individual as of an Empire. The only redeeming feature is the accession of a Worthy Successor whose career bids fair to be at least equally glorious and equally beneficent to humanity, and—speaking from an Indian point of view—whose gracious intentions towards the millions of this vast continent are already so well known, and are within the measurable distance of manifesting themselves in a crowning act of grace in the coming Delhi Durbar.

His Highness notices with great satisfaction that the gross receipts of the year were simply unprecedented and exceeded the previous year's income by Rs. 1,06,211, and the quinquennial average by Rs. 2,05,629, also the highest previous record by as much as Rs. 85,280. A special feature of the comparative table of receipts is the total absence of decrease in any of the more stable sources of income, and His Highness would place on record his sense of appreciation of the services of the Administration in this respect. The statement of expenditure also, in view of the comparatively large amounts of Rs. 4,16,965, Rs. 32,032 and Rs. 4,70,290 shown, respectively, under heads liabilities liquidated, purchase of landed property, and closing balance, may be said to be fairly satisfactory.

The abnormal rise in law charges in the Zemindaries within the last two or three years has attracted His Highness's attention, though His Highness would not surely mind any expenditure, however heavy, rightly and profitably incurred. The figures for the last three years under this head are : 1318—Rs. 1,22,253 ; 1319—1,25,552 and 1320—1,66,326 ; and it is understood that provision has been made for another lac and a half for the purpose in the current year's budget. This affords room for serious thinking, and His Highness would ask the Minister to look into the causes of this extensive litigation and let him have *his* views on the subject.

His Highness notices with approval the steps taken for the drawing up of a reliable inventory of old debts. The liquidation of the liabilities of the State should be regarded as one of the foremost duties of the Administration, and His Highness would note that he has already taken the initiative in the matter by appointing a Commission to examine the question in all its bearings with a view to the submission of definite recommendations.

In connection with the section on land administration, His Highness notices the comparative progress of waste-land settlement during the year, though resettlement and survey do not appear to have made as much advance as one would have liked. His Highness also notices with approval the measures adopted for looking into the irrecoverable portion of the arrear demand, Rs. 10,903 of which appears to have been written off during the year under report. The work has not begun a moment too soon. In reference to the same section His Highness would however enquire—though in doing so he does not mean any disparagement—how there could be a falling off in the percentage of current land Revenue collection in a year in which seasonable rainfall, rich harvests, and other concomitant circumstances, indicative of the comparative prosperity of the tenantry, combined to warrant different results.

The section on Criminal Justice shows a rise in the number of heinous offences with a decline in the percentage of conviction, and His Highness does not find any explanation of these undesirable circumstances in the Police section, which also shows a noticeable falling off in the percentage of the recovery of stolen property. In view of the extensive thefts of *sal* trees by British subjects reported, the comparative smallness of the number of extradition cases is also inexplicable and demands attention. His Highness is inclined to think, besides, that the time taken in the disposal of cases might be further reduced with advantage. In the statement of Police investigations, there are 380 C forms against 192 A forms. If this means that the majority of cases reported were false, adequate steps should at once be taken for the prevention of such a state of things. His Highness notices with approval the measures adopted for improving the efficiency of the Police service.

The Municipality has been more or less stationary for some time past and His Highness would draw the attention of the Administration to this matter. A small Municipal Act suited to local requirements would be a very desirable thing and His Highness hopes to see the draft of such an Act placed before the State Council at the earliest possible opportunity.

His Highness notices the progress made during the year in Geological Survey and would await a full report from the Geologists. The appointment of a trained Forester is a move in the right direction in the administration of forests as is the undertaking of two more Roads during the year, reported in the section on Public Works.

The opening of the Edward Memorial Institution is a noticeable event of the year. His Highness hopes that under the fostering care of the Council of management that has just taken over its charge, the



### III

infant school will grow to be a model Institution fully deserving of the support of the State and worthy of the great name it bears, and that posterity will see the Victoria Memorial Hospital and the Edward Memorial School standing side by side in their career of usefulness in relief of suffering humanity.

The results of the Census operations are instructive as indicating the progress made by the State during the past decade. His Highness would consider an Ethnological survey of the State a very interesting and desirable thing in this connection.

In regard to the section on Education, the year does seem to be marked with any appreciable rise in the number of school-going children, while the number of non-Bengalee students shows a falling off. The rise of private Pathsalas is however a hopeful sign indicative, as the report correctly puts it, of the growing demand for education. His Highness notices with approval the new measures of the year as bespeaking progress and would await the special steps promised for the spread of education among hillmen. The entrusting of the management of the Umakanta Academy to a representative committee is a noteworthy tentative measure.

The Zemindaries would form the subject matter of a separate Resolution when detailed reports on the administration of the different Estates are received. His Highness however notes in reference to the Chakla section the omission of an important matter, namely the *Gumti* embankment question, which has been engaging so much attention. The arrangements made during the year for settlement work in the Sylhet Zemindaries are worth mention.

His Highness agrees with the Minister that the touring of the year, in the State, was generally unsatisfactory and would repeat what he had occasion to say in connection with the previous year's report, that he always considers inspection as the key to efficiency and success. His Highness would await the touring rules promised and would meantime express his hope that the current year will find all State officers frequently moving about in the interior, taking note of the defects in the machinery of administration, acquainting themselves with the wants and wishes of the people, and watching the progress of the great work of the development of the resources of the State.

#### ORDERED

THAT A COPY OF THIS RESOLUTION BE SENT TO THE MINISTER OF THE STATE FOR INFORMATION AND NECESSARY ACTION.

AGARTALA,  
The 6th August 1910.

} By order of His Highness  
(*Id.*) B. K. Barman,  
Private Secretary.



*Dated, Agartala, the 29th July, 1911.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the General Administration of the State and the Zemindaries forming an appenage thereof, for the year 1320 T. E., extending from the 14th April 1910 to the 13th April 1911.

I have the honour to be

YOUR HIGHNESS'S

Most obedient servant,

*Navadhip Chandra Deva Barua,*

*Minister.*



# REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TIPPERA STATE FOR 1320 T. E. ( 1910-11 )

## CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

*Area of the State*—4,086 sq. miles.

*Population*—(Census, 1911)—2,29,641.

*Gross Revenue* (based on the average of the past five years) :—

(a) State	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8,88,187
(b) Zemindaries	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8,95,644

*Tribute*—Nil.

*Ruler of the State*—His Highness The Bisama-Samara-Bijoyee Mahamahodaya Pancha-Srijukta Raja Birendrakishore Dev Barman Manikya Bahadur. Age—28 years. Caste—Kshatriya (of the Lunar race).

*Heir*—Sri-la Srijukta Bir Bikramkishore Dev Barman, Jubaraj Goswami Bahadur.

### I.

The memorable change that the year witnessed in THE EMPIRE—a change that must needs be fraught with momentous issues in its bearings upon the destinies of the Indian people—demands the foremost attention in this report. On the 6th May 1910, King Emperor Edward VII breathed his last, after a comparatively brief but glorious reign of ten years, and the succession, thereupon, devolved upon the Prince of Wales who ascended the throne under the style and title of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor George The Fifth.

2. The sad intelligence of the late Emperor's demise reached the State on the 7th of May and caused universal sorrow. All business was immediately suspended ;—and as flags went up halfmast—and minute guns pealed,—the lamentable news was formally announced before a large concourse of people that had hurriedly gathered, at His Highness's call, to do homage to the blessed memory of an ideal sovereign. All public offices and institutions were closed for three days, and as the day went on, messages were received from the interior, expressive of public sorrow and sympathy, the feelings whereof His Highness promptly

added to his own, in a fitting message of condolence to the bereaved Royal Family. The funeral day was observed as a day of general mourning with firing of minute guns and suspension of business. Alms were widely distributed—and in Temple and Mosque the people met to offer up prayers for the peace of the Great Soul whose noble career on earth was so vividly depicted in the Emperor's unique appellation of "Peace Maker of the World."

3. In relief with the gloom cast by the calamity, came the news of the Accession of Their Most Gracious Majesties, King Emperor George V and Queen Mary which was welcomed with the firing of 101 guns and the hoisting of flags to mast head. His Highness announced the auspicious event to his subjects in a picturesque Durbar held for the purpose;—and the gratifying recollection, that it had been his privilege, only a few years back, to accompany his late lamented father to Calcutta to offer Their Imperial Majesties—then Prince and Princess of Wales—a personal welcome to the Capital City of India, no doubt gave zest to the speech with which His Highness enjoined his subjects to pray for the long life and prosperous reign of  
THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS.

## II.

4. The most important event of the year in the Raj family was the marriage of His Highness the Manikya Bahadur with a daughter of Maharajkumar Narendra Bikram Saha, uncle to, His Highness the present Maharajadhiraj of Nepal, which was celebrated with due *eclat* on the 26th Sraban=11th August 1910, at Birgunge in Nepal Territory. This alliance between the historic Houses of Tippera and Nepal gave universal satisfaction, which manifested itself in demonstrations of joy on the return of His Highness to the capital with the distinguished bride. Another happy and auspicious event that also led to public rejoicings was the birth of a daughter to His Highness on the 24th Magh=7th February 1911, by the Second Maharani.

5. On the 16th Sraban=1st August 1910, His Highness proceeded to Comilla where he met His Honour Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam and received His Honour on the 3rd August 1910 at an evening party, held at the *Dharmasagar* House, which was attended by the *elite* of the town. The exigencies of the wedding referred to above then necessitated a journey to Sripur and Birgunge in Nepal, whence His Highness returned *via* Calcutta on the 31st Sraban=16th August. There were two other visits to Calcutta during the year—one on important State business, on the 25th Jaistha=8th June, and the other on the 13th Agrahayan,=29th November *en route* to the Allahabad Exhibition, where exhibits from the State—it may be added—were highly appreciated and formed an additional attraction. A visit to Gaya followed on the way back from Allahabad, the date of arrival at Agartala being 11th Pous=26th December. On the

3rd Falgun=15th February 1911, His Highness was pleased to proceed to Kalyanpur at the head of a shooting party which was also joined by the Political Agent. While there, he discussed with the Divisional Officer of Khowai the details of a scheme for the opening out of the locality. After a week's camping the party returned to Agartala on the 10th Falgun = 22nd February.

6. The changes in the personnel of the Khas Adalat—the Chief Court of the State—consequent on the retirement of two of the judges, Babu Rasbehari Bose B. L. and Dewan Banga Chandra Bhattacharjee B. A., deserve notice. Both the retiring judges rendered valuable services to the Raj and in selecting their successors, Babu Harilal Mukerji B. L.—a retired subordinate judge—and Babu Nabin Chandra Chakravarti—a senior pleader of the Comilla Bar—both trained and experienced men—the Durbar had a keen eye to the maintenance of the efficiency of the highest tribunal of the State. An important measure of the year, adopted with a view to the improvement of the status of the Bar, as a necessary requisite for successful administration of justice, was the appointment of a qualified lawyer and practising pleader of some standing, Babu Benodelal Banerji, M. A. B. L., to the post of public prosecutor. The appointment of a travelling auditor is also worth prominent mention, as another innovation likely to be productive of much good. A tentative measure that may likewise be noticed, was the posting of a Magistrate Collector during the year at Bisalgar, a place of growing importance in the Sadar Division, with powers to try local cases and dispose of all collectorate work.

7. A noteworthy appointment in the personal staff of His Highness, during the year, was that of Mr. T. R. Williams M.A.—who had also previously been in State service for four years, as tutor to the then Jubraj Bahadur (His Highness). Mr. Williams came over to India and joined his new post in February last.

8. The operations of the Geologists—Mr. P. N. Bose B.Sc., (Lond.) F.G.S., and Mr. Asoke Bose B.Sc., (B'ham.) F.G.S.,—were mainly confined during the year to the northern parts of the State, covering the Khowai and Kailashahar divisions and the northern tracts of the Sadar Division. Borings to prove the extent of Kaoline were carried on at Belabor and taken in hand at Champamura. The results of the year's investigations may be concisely summed up as follows :—

(1) IRON ORES—Latirite iron ores occur in the Sadar Division and in parts of Khowai valley.

(2) OCHRE—Red and yellow ochre is found in fairly large quantities in the Sadar Division, and in patches here and there in the Khowai and Manu valleys.

(3) LIMESTONE—Is widely distributed in the upper reaches of the Khowai, Manu, and Deo valleys. The quantity of some is fairly good.

(4) COAL—Deposits of coal occur in patches in the Unakuti range in the Kailashahar Division. Both the quality and quantity of the coal are poor.

(5) **KAOLINE**—Numerous deposits of Kaoline clay suitable for earthenware occur in the Sadar Division. The quality of some is excellent.

(6) **SALT SPRINGS**—Many salt springs occur at "Luna Charra" in the Khowai valley.

(7) **SANDSTONES AND SHALES**—Which may be suitable for building purposes occur in the Deo and Manu valleys.

(8) **FOSSILS**—A very interesting group of fossils mainly Mollusca was found at Pehartal in the Deo valley. The fossils, as far as they have been examined, are of Miocene age, and the clay in which they occur is probably contemporaneous with the "Kama" clay of Burma, in which petroleum is found. A closer examination of the fossils is necessary to arrive at a more definite conclusion, which has been taken up, while a close search for any local indication of Petroleum is in progress.

9. There were 5 sittings of the Amatya Sava in 3 sessions during the year, in all of which important items of business connected both with the State and the Zemindaries were discussed. A select committee of the Sava also held several meetings and examined certain draft Acts which have since been passed into law.

10. The Government of India having decided to take the Fifth Decennial Census of the population of the Indian Empire early in 1911, the Durbar gladly agreed, on invitation, to hold a fresh enumeration of the State population on the 10th March 1911. Babu Bijoy Kumar Sen, M. A., B. L., Officer in charge of the General and Political Departments of the Minister's Office was put in charge of the Operations, in addition to his own duties, and later on, the services of Babu Mohendra Chandra Pal, Assistant Magistrate and Collector were placed at his disposal for appointment as Census Assistant. A Census Act was passed by the State Council and received His Highness's assent, while a Census Code detailing the procedure to be adopted was issued by the Census office and this was supplemented by a number of Circulars. All necessary forms were turned out locally.

11. The territory was divided into 9 Census Charges, 85 Circles and 2,687 blocks. The absence of qualified local agency necessitated the appointment of paid enumerators in the hills generally—but the official agency was utilised whenever possible. The total strength of the agency employed consisted of 9 Charge Superintendents, 79 Supervisors and 2,079 Enumerators. On an average 20.7 houses were allotted to each Enumerator.

12. The Principal steps in the operations were as follows :-

- Principal steps.
- (1) Drawing up of Village Registers.
  - (2) Formation of Census Divisions and appointment of Agency.
  - (3) House numbering.
  - (4) Fresh local enquiry in the hills in view of the nomadic habits of hill men, and drawing up of draft records.
  - (5) Filling up of schedules and Preliminary enumeration.
  - (6) Final Census.
- Great stress was paid to testing, checking, and inspection, and a close supervision was kept in everything.



13. **Final Census.** Strenuous efforts were made to make the Census accurate and synchronous throughout. The results of the enumeration were Male 1,21,825, Female 1,07,816 = Total (provisional) 2,29,641, or a net increase of 56,316 i.e. 32.5 per cent over the previous Census figures, as against an increase of 35,883, or 26.17 per cent obtained in 1901. Agreeably to an arrangement made with the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Provincial Census authorities have undertaken the slipcopying and tabulation works for the State for which the Durbar will pay their legitimate share of the cost incurred. The operations went on smoothly enough—and evidently with more thoroughness than on previous occasions—the provisional figures being ready by the 6th day after the final enumeration; considering the difficulties presented by the peculiar local conditions in the State, this is indeed a noteworthy result on which the Officer in Charge and his assistants in *Sadar* and *mafassil* may well be congratulated.

14. **A sad event.** The sad news of the death, on the 29th March 1911, of His Highness the Maharaja Rana Bahadur of Dholpur, reached the State on the 31st idem and caused deep regret. All public offices and institutions were closed for a day in honour of the solemn and painful occasion.

15. **Political.** Mr. J. E. Webster I. C. S. continued to act as the *ex-officio* Political Agent of the State till July 1910, when Captain H. A. Murray I. A., who had joined in June as Assistant Political Agent, assumed charge as the resident Political Agent at Agartala. Captain Murray made extensive tours in the interior during the year, visiting four of the Divisions of the State viz. Sonamura, Udaipur, Bilonia and Sabrum.

16. **Edward Memorial.** His Highness has been taking a keen and lively interest in the different Edward Memorial projects and has made contributions to several funds raised both in India and in England. The Provincial Memorial meeting held at Dacca in August last, under the auspices of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, was attended by the Minister of the State.

17. **Excise joint Enquiry.** Agreeably to previous arrangements with the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, a joint enquiry was held during the year into the question of the location of excise and opium shops along the border both in and outside the State. The committee of enquiry, composed of Moulavi Abdur Rahim B. A.—British representative, and Babu Asit Chandra Choudhury B. A.—State representative, finished their work and submitted a joint report in March last.

18. **Minister's tour.** On the 23rd April 1910, I started for Calcutta where the importance of the business concerned detained me till the 3rd May following. As already mentioned above, I also proceeded to Dacca mainly in connection with the Edward Memorial project and attended the Provincial Memorial meeting, held in August last. Complications in some important cases, besides, necessitated occasional visits to Comilla. In March 1911, I was out on a tour in the

interior and visited one of the Divisions—Kailasahar—where I inspected all the offices and Institutions. On the whole I was out on duty for altogether 35 days during the year.

## CHAPTER II.—LAND ADMINISTRATION.

19. The area covered by *Khas* mahal *jotes* rose from 147 sq. miles to 155 sq. miles during the year under report. There was some decline, however, in the area under *Taluks*—nearly 18 sq. miles of unreclaimed land under *Taluki* settlement having been, on surrender by the tenants, resumed by the State. The total area under settlement thus stood at 335 sq. miles against 345 sq. miles of the preceding year.

20. The average *Jama* per *Kani*, exclusive of cesses, in *Khas* mahal *jotes* was *as.* 15-6 *ps.* against *as.* 15 of the previous year, while that in *Taluks* was *as.* 4-1 *p.* against *as.* 3-6 *ps.* There was no change in the maximum and minimum rates per *Kani* which continued to be Rs. 3-8 and *as.* 2 for *Jotes* and Re. 1-1 and *as.* 2 for *Taluks* respectively.

21. The different sources of the current land revenue demand are detailed in the subjoined comparative Statement :—

Sources.	1319 T.E.	1320 T.E.
<i>Taluks</i> ... ..	Rs. 70,661	Rs. 74,585
<i>Khasmahal Jotes</i> ... ..	„ 2,22,477	„ 2,40,192
<i>Bazars</i> ... ..	„ 5,498	„ 5,529
Cesses ... ..	„ 18,072	„ 19,304
Total ... ..	„ 3,16,708	„ 3,39,610

22. The total current demand was thus Rs. 3,39,610 against Rs. 3,16,708, the increase of Rs. 22,902 being due to settlement and re-settlement operations as also to assessment on *Taluks* and *Jotes* on the expiry of the initial revenue free period. The arrear demand at the end of the previous year being Rs. 2,92,547, the gross land revenue demand of the year stood at Rs. 6,32,157 against Rs. 5,81,290. As already pointed out in the last Administration Report, by far the greater portion of the arrear demand was however irrecoverable and fictitious. A sum of Rs. 10,903 out of the arrear demand was written off during the year, a portion thereof representing remissions.

23. The total collections under the head amounted to Rs. 3,14,126 against Rs. 2,90,609 of the previous year, Rs. 2,49,187 of the amount showing realisation from the current demand and Rs. 64,939 that from the arrear. In regard to the current demand the percentage of collection was 74 against 75 of the previous year, though the result of arrear collection shewed decided improvement.

24. The only coercive measure resorted to for realisation was the issuing of certificates of demand and that of the processes of attachment consequent thereon. Altogether 3,480 certificate cases covering a demand of Rs. 90,173 were instituted during the year for arrears under different heads, while the total amount of recovery under the certificate procedure was Rs. 84,423. Nearly 60 per cent. of this amount represents realisation of land revenue.

Measures of realisation  
—certificates.

25. The subjoined table shows the result of resurvey operations carried on during the year, as compared with that of the previous year :—

Survey.

Names of Divisions.	Quantity of land in <i>drones</i> surveyed in 1320 T. E.			Quantity of land in <i>drones</i> surveyed in 1319 T. E.			REMARKS.
	Taluki land.	Khas mehal land.	Total.	Taluki land.	Khas mehal land.	Total.	
1. Sadar Division ...	197	1,279	1,476	30	916	946	
2. Kallashār " ...	345	92	437	145	183	328	
3. Sonamura " ...	507	52	559	—	128	128	
4. Bilonia " ...	76	87	163	66	—	66	
5. Khowai " ...	23	410	433	152	495	647	
6. Dharmanagar " ...	115	113	228	36	712	748	
7. Udaipur " ...	1	—	1	142	1,494	1,636	
8. Sabroom " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ...	1,264	2,033	3,297	571	3,928	4,499	

26. The results of settlement operations are summarised in the following comparative statement :—

Nature of settlement.	1320 T. E.		1319 T. E.		REMARKS.
	Area in <i>drones</i> .	Jama in whole rupees.	Area in <i>drones</i> .	Jama in whole rupees.	
1. Permanent <i>taluki</i> settlement of cultivated land ...	329	260	1	16	
2. Permanent <i>taluki</i> settlement of waste land ...	1,848	7,453	599	3,136	
3. Re-settlement of <i>Tashkhichi taluki</i> land ...	—	—	3	42	
4. <i>Jotedari</i> re-settlement of cultivated land ...	2,107	33,154	2,161	38,714	
5. <i>Jotedari</i> settlement of waste land ...	341	2,374	277	1,717	
TOTAL ...	4,625	43,241	3,041	43,625	

27. It will be seen from the above, that permanent settlement in respect of some cultivated land was allowed during the year by His Highness at a small rate of *Jama*, as a matter of concession, the recipient of the grant being Her Highness the senior Maharani.

28. The average *Jama* secured in *Jotedari* settlements of waste land was *as* 6 *ps*. 11 per *Kani* against *as* 6 and *as*. 5 *ps*. 9 respectively of the previous two years. The maximum rate obtained was Re. 1-12 and the minimum, *as*. 2, against Re. 1-11 and *as*. 2, the preceding year's figures. In permanent taluki settlements the average rate was Rs. 4'03 per *drone* against Rs. 5'23—the decline being due to some grants at comparatively low *jama*.

29. The average rate per *Kani* secured in *Jotedari* resettlement was *as*. 15 *ps*. 8 only against Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-3 of the previous two years. Altogether a net increase of Rs. 11,139 in the demand was obtained by the operations against Rs. 9,276 of the preceding year.

30. The total expenditure incurred in survey and settlement operations was Rs. 7,671 against Rs. 8,146 of the previous year.

## CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

### I. Legislation.

31. The following draft bills introduced into the State Council towards the end of 1319 T. E. went through the committee stage during the year under report and have, since, been passed into law :—

- (i) Arms Act
- (ii) Ghásuri Act
- (iii) An Amendment of Act I of 1318 T. E. (Constitution of Courts)
- (iv) An Act for the Amendment of the old Penal Code of the State.

The only other work of legislation taken up during the year was the State Census Act of 1320 T. E. which received His Highness's assent after being passed by the *Amatya Sava* at one Sitting.

### II. Military.

32. The actual strength of the only Infantry Regiment retained by the State was 223 against 237, the previous year's figure, the difference being due to temporary vacancies detailed in statement II in the appendix. The men were mainly entrusted with guard duty, the number kept in the *Mafassil* for the purpose being 56, as in the previous year. The State band party consisting at the close of the year of, 1 Band-master and 15 men, and the *Sowars* forming the staff of His Highness's ordinary Body Guards also deserve mention, as belonging to the Military establishment.

33. Two officers and 3 men on guard duty were dismissed during the year in connection with a case of theft in the Sadar Treasury but the discipline of the men was generally good.

34. The Total expenditure incurred on account of the department, inclusive of a special item of Rs. 3,189, being the price of a 6 pounder gun purchased, was Rs. 33,160 against Rs. 32,794 of the previous year.

### III. Police.

35. As detailed in Statement III, the numerical strength of the Police force during the year was 315 against 237 in the previous year. The difference was mainly due to the increase in the number of constables, ascribable to the conversion of certain *Tehsil* stations in the interior into combined *Thanas*, as also to the appointment of some new hands for guard duty in two Treasuries. The ratio to population (Census 1911) was thus 1 to every 729 men and that to area 1 to 13 sq. miles. 159 of the men were literate against 132, the previous year's number.

36. The total number of offences reported during the year was 636 against 712 of the previous year. The result of Police investigation will appear from the table

below :—

Number of offences.	A form.	B form.	C form.	Number of offences not investigated.	Number under investigation at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
636	192	36	380	12	16	

37. The number of persons arrested was 449 against 466 of the previous year and that of persons sent up for trial, 379 against 416. Of the latter 274 persons were actually tried, 44 having been acquitted on compromise in compoundable cases and 61 remaining under trial at the close of the year. Out of the number, 177 or 64.59 per cent. were convicted. Statement IV in the appendix does not show the results of the trial of 71 persons pending from the previous year, which may be separately detailed thus :—

Sent up.		Acquitted on trial.	Acquitted on compromise.	Convicted.	Pending.	
Cases.	Persons.				Cases.	Persons.
43	71	11	14	45	1	1

There was some falling off in the percentage of the recovery of stolen property which came down from 25.6 to 17.41. The Police Superintendent explains that this was due to the occurrence of a comparatively large number of money-thefts during the year, as also to extensive thefts of *Sal* trees by British Subjects along the Sonamura border. Altogether there were 3 cases of breach of the State Arms Regulation against 6 in the previous year, in 2 of which the accused numbering 2 were convicted, the other case remaining under trial.

38. Two constables received special promotion during the year as reward for meritorious work, while as many as 7 constables and 4 officers were punished with dismissal, suspension or degradation, as detailed in columns 5 and 6 of statement III.

39. Attempts are being made to improve the tone and efficiency of Police administration by employing men of education in the service. This object was kept in view in filling up all recent vacancies in the rank of Officers, and appointment of graduates and under-graduates was generally aimed at.

40. Kumar Kusum Chandra Deb Varma, a member of the Raj family, went through a course of training in Police duties during the year, under the personal supervision of the Superintendent. Thanks are due in this connection to the Police authorities of Comilla who gave all facilities to the Kumar, as also to Thakur Kamini Kumar Singha, a probationary Inspector, to acquire practical knowledge in Police work.

41. The Superintendent was in camp for 7 days inside the State. He also visited Comilla and Dacca and toured altogether for 43 days outside.

42. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 35,059 against Rs. 30,847 of the previous year. The increase was due to the conversion of certain *Teshil* stations into combined *thanas* and the transfer of the establishment charges thereof to the police head; as also to the fact that the increased monthly expenditure on account of the present Superintendent's salary had to be met for six months only in the preceding year.

#### IV. Justice.

43. As in the previous year, there were altogether 15 courts of justice in the State exercising both civil and criminal jurisdiction :—namely the Chief Court, Khas Adalat—with its Appellate and Original sides—and 14 subordinate courts of Magistrate-Munsiffs dealing with original cases only. The powers and constitution of the courts during the year were similar to those of the previous year, the only noticeable change being that in the personnel of the Khas Adalat referred to in para 6 above.

44. With the balance of 156 cases pending from 1319 T. E., the total number of cases for disposal before the different courts of original jurisdiction during the year under report, was 1440, as against 1345 of the previous year, as detailed in the comparative table below :—

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	1319 T. E.	1320 T. E.
Offences against the State and public tranquillity ... ..	57	64
Offences against the person ... ..	374	461
Offences against property ... ..	597	671
Other offences ... ..	317	254
TOTAL ... ..	1,345	1,440

45. The total number of persons actually brought to trial during the year was 1212, as against 1074 of the past year.   
Persons brought to trial. 370 of these persons were arrested by the Police, 281 were brought on warrants, 420 appeared on summonses, 135 appeared voluntarily, and 4 were arrested in the presence of Magistrates.

46. With the number pending from the previous year, the   
Results of the cases. total number of persons awaiting trial before the several courts of original jurisdiction was 1,362 ; of whom 345 were discharged without trial, 442 were acquitted, 397 convicted, 4 died or escaped, 18 were transferred, and 156 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the persons convicted, 1 was sentenced to be hanged, 2 were ordered to be imprisoned for life, 109 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment extending from under a month to 7 years, 265 sentenced to fine only, and 20 were otherwise punished. It may be noted, however, that on appeal the conviction in the capital sentence case was upheld, but the sentence was reduced to one of rigorous imprisonment for 10 years. The number of persons actually tried during the year was 839, against 770 and the percentage of conviction was 47.3, against 57 of the year preceding.

47. Of the 1,440 cases for disposal, the number in which   
Cases concerning British subjects. British subjects were concerned, was 412, as against 425 of the previous year. Out of these 412 cases, 214 were cognizable and 198 non-cognizable. In 52 cases, British subjects were complainants, in 192 they were the accused and in 168 cases both the complainants and accused were British subjects. So altogether there were 360 cases against British subjects. The number of persons actually brought to trial was 272 of whom 107 were convicted, 138 acquitted or discharged, 5 died or escaped, and 22 remained undertrial at the end of the year.

48. Requisitions were made to the Political Agency under the   
Extradition. Extradition Act for the arrest and surrender of 20 persons of whom 5 only were surrendered during the year. Of the remaining 15 persons, 5 in one case were certified by the Political Agent for trial in British courts and 1 was discharged before surrender, the evidence against him being considered weak ; while 9 remained at large at the close of the year. Of the number before the State courts, 4 were convicted and 1 acquitted during the year. The average number and percentage of surrenders during the last 5 years were 25 and 44 respectively—those of 1319 being 35 and 50.

49. The number of original criminal cases increased, on the whole,   
Variation in the total number of cases. by 41, in the year under report, as compared with the previous year's figure. To enter into details, there was a total increase of 113 in the more serious class of cases involving offences against the person and property, while there was a falling off of 72 in petty cases under the miscellaneous head.

50. There were altogether 12 cases committed to the Sessions   
Sessions Court—Khas Adalat Original side. during the year, and there were 2 cases pending from the previous year. Out of these 14 cases, 12 were disposed of as shown below. The number of persons

involved in these cases was 22, of whom 13 were convicted and 4 acquitted, 1 died, while 4 remained under trial, at the close of the year.

## DISPOSED OF.

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dacoity with mischief by fire	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kidnapping	...	...	...	...	...	2
Arson and grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 12

## PENDING.

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 2

51. There were, altogether, 146 criminal appeals before the appellate side of the Khas Adalat. These were disposed of as follows :—

Criminal appeals.

Rejected	...	...	...	...	...	3
Judgment affirmed	...	...	...	...	...	64
Modified	...	...	...	...	...	26
Reversed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Proceedings quashed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Further enquiry ordered	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pending	...	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/>

Total ... 146

52. The percentage of judgments wholly or partly upheld was 68.3, as against 60.43 of the previous year. This result is no doubt creditable to the subordinate courts concerned.

53. There were 1,441 civil suits instituted during the year, and with 375 pending cases, the total number for disposal was 1,816. These were disposed of as follows :—

Original Civil Suits before all the courts.

Disposed of <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	...	...	422
Admitted and compromised	...	...	...	...	203
Dismissed for want of prosecution	...	...	...	...	279
Disposed of on contest	...	...	...	...	443
					<hr/>

1,347

Pending	...	...	...	...	...	469
						<hr/>

Total ... 1,816

54. Thus there was a decrease of 22 suits in the year under review, while there was a falling off of 116 cases in the number of disposals (1347 against 1463.)

Decrease in the number of institutions and of disposals.

55. The average duration of suits before the civil courts, was 3 months and 8 days, as against 3 months of the previous year.

Average duration.



56. The total value of the suits instituted during the year, was Rs. 79,360-8-3 which gives an average of Rs. 55-1-0, as the value per case. Of the 1,441 suits instituted in the year, 399 related to lands, 732 to money transactions, and 310 to other transactions. There were 1,070 suits of the value of Rs. 100 and under, 151 suits of over Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500, 12 suits over Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000, and 1 suit only above the value of Rs. 5,000, while 207 suits were not estimable in money value.

57. Statement XII in the appendix shows the result of applications for the execution of decrees during the year under review. 508 applications were filed within the year, and with 226 pending cases, the total number of execution cases was 734. The total money value of the new applications ( 508 ) was Rs. 41,876-5-0 and with Rs. 33,514-14-4, the value of the pending cases, the total value amounted to Rs. 75,391-0-4. The number of applications disposed of was 498, the value of which was Rs. 49,405-14-0. The number of execution cases pending at the close of the year, was 236, with the value of Rs. 25,985-2-4.

58. Altogether 131 Civil appeals were filed during the year. With the previous year's balance of 38, the total number for disposal was 169, out of which 113 were disposed of, leaving 56 cases pending at the close of the year. The number disposed of in the previous year was 170. The comparative falling off in the number of disposals is mainly due to the fact that one of the judges, Babu Rash Behari Bose, vacated his post, in the beginning of the month of *Pous* but the vacancy could not be filled up before the end of the year.

59. The result of the appeals heard is given below —

Decisions of the lower courts confirmed	...	70
Do. Do. reversed	...	18
Do. Do. modified	...	5
Cases remanded for trial...	...	14
Compromised or otherwise disposed of	...	6
Total	...	113

60. The percentage of judgments wholly or partly upheld, excluding the cases compromised, was 70.09, as against 71.08 of the previous year.

61. The total value of these appeals was Rs. 10,367-2-0 and the average duration of each appeal was 3 months and 25 days, against 4 months and 15 days of the previous year.

62. In the Original side of the Khas Adalat, there were, as detailed below, 20 applications for the grant of succession and other Certificates, out of which 16 were disposed of during the year.

Probate case	...	...	...	...	2
Succession Certificate	...	...	...	...	10
Guardianship	...	...	...	...	8
Total	...	...	...	...	20
Disposed of	...	...	...	...	16
Pending	...	...	...	...	4

## V. Prisons.

63. Including the new lock-up at Sabrum, there were altogether  
 Number of Jails. 8 Jails in the State, as in the previous year.

64. The total number of prisoners in these jails was 442 against  
 Prisoners. 497 of the preceding year, while the daily average was  
 46·27 against 48·58. Of the total number. 224 were  
 convicts and 218 undertrial prisoners. Among the convicts 4 were under-  
 going rigorous imprisonment for various terms extending from two to five  
 years, 9 from five to ten years, 3 from ten to fourteen years, while 2 were  
 life convicts—thus giving 18 as the total number of long-term prisoners  
 against 29 of the previous year—of whom 12 were convicted of Murder, 2  
 of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, 1 of Abduction, 2 of  
 Arson and 1 of Rioting with deadly weapons. The average period of each  
 undertrial prisoner in Jail was 11·48 against 11·84 of the previous year.  
 56 of the prisoners remained in the several jails at the close of the year  
 against 58, and the convicts were, as before, chiefly employed at the oil-  
 mills and engaged in earthwork.

65. No death occurred in any of the jails during the year and  
 Health. there was, as in the previous year, a total absence of  
 epidemic diseases among the jail population. The  
 health of the prisoners was, on the whole, good.

66. One undertrial prisoner escaped from the Dharmanagar Jail  
 Escape. and has not yet been traced, though warrants have  
 been issued both in the State and the British territory  
 for his arrest.

67. The total receipts from jail labour, accounted within the year,  
 Income and Expenditure. was Rs. 1231 against Rs. 744 of the previous year, and  
 the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,353 against  
 Rs. 6,236. The average cost, per day per prisoner, was thus 5 *as.* against  
 5 *as.* 3 *ps.* of the previous year.

## VI. Registration.

68. There were, as before, 8 Registration offices in the State,  
 Number of deeds—Money during the year under report, and the total number  
 value. of deeds presented for registration in these offices  
 was 6,367 against 6,559 of the preceding year. With the previous  
 year's balance of 32, the total number of deeds for disposal before the  
 Registrars was 6,399, of which 6,308 were registered and 60 refused,  
 while 31 remained pending at the close of the year. The total money  
 value of the deeds registered was Rs. 8,43,380 against Rs. 6,66,081  
 and that of the deeds presented, Rs. 7,92,598 against Rs. 6,76,899.  
 It will be observed that the aggregate value of the 32 deeds pending  
 from the previous year was comparatively large.

69. The different classes of deeds presented for registration are detailed in the following comparative Statement.

Year.	Mortgages.	Sale deeds.	Wills.	Money bonds.	Miscellaneous.
1320	1,782	2,624	6	512	1,443
1319	1,783	2,594	2	618	1,562

70. Altogether 21 Registration Suits were instituted before the Registration Department during the year. With 7 such suits pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal before the Officer in charge, was 28, out of which 15 were decreed and 4 dismissed—while 9 remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

71. The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 6,525 against Rs. 6,637 and the total expenditure—exclusive of the salary of Registrars—was Rs. 2,238 against Rs. 2,256.

## VII. Municipality.

72. The Agartala Municipality is still the only Institution of its kind in the State and it was mainly in charge of the conservancy, sanitary and lighting arrangements of the town during the year.

73. The health of the Municipal area was generally satisfactory though both cholera and smallpox broke out towards the latter part of the year. There were 11 sporadic cases of cholera of which 7 turned out fatal, while there were 7 smallpox attacks with 1 death. Prompt steps were taken for segregation of patients and disinfection, and the services of the small-pox Doctor retained by the State were much appreciated.

74. As in the previous year, 5 of the larger tanks in the town were kept reserved by the Municipality and 21 tanks were cleansed and looked after, while the river *Howra* was watched during the epidemic season.

75. The expenditure incurred, which amounted to Rs. 7,723 against Rs. 7,432 of the previous year, was as before, entirely borne by the State.

## CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

### I. Weather and crops—Agriculture.

76. The average rainfall during the year was 105.22 inches against 90.57 of the previous year and 89.53 the last quinquennial average. Khowai had the maximum record of 122.54 inches while the minimum of 95.49 inches was that of Udaypur. The heaviest fall was in *Sraban* as in the previous

year, being 20.24 inches against 19.67 inches. There was no rain in *Agrahayan* and *Pous*. On the whole the rainfall was seasonable and evenly distributed and though the advent of the monsoon in *Jaistha* brought on floods here and there, no serious damage to property ensued.

77. Report of injury to *Aus* crops, consequent on excessive rainfall, came in occasionally, though the damage was purely local and, taking the whole State together, practically insignificant. In most of the Divisions there were rich harvests in all the paddy crops. Insects were reported both from Dharmanagar and Kajlasahar but no serious damage appears to have been caused by them. *Rabi* crops suffered to some extent, specially in the Sonamura Division, owing to paucity of rainfall in *Magh*. *Joom* crops were without exception flourishing—there being simply bumper crops in cotton and hill-grown oilseeds. Jute did not get on very well—though the gradual extension of Sugar-cane cultivation is a noticeable feature. No cattle disease was reported except from Dharmanagar, where rinderpest prevailed for some time.

78. That a year of seasonable rainfall and successful crops should bring prosperity to a people mainly given to agriculture, goes without saying, and it may be safely asserted that the people inhabiting the plains were on the whole very well off during the year. Rich harvests in *Til*, cotton and other *Joom* produce, coupled with the fact that the market was not affected by the comparative abundance of the supply, in view of the great demand from outside and ample scope for export—also brought plenty to the home of the average hillman, improvident as he is. The floods during the early rains too did not prove an unmixed evil, as they helped the export of timber, thatching grass and other forest produce, and many a State subject carried on a brisk trade in these articles.

79. *Cotton* and *til* fetched good prices towards the close of the season. The price of rice varied from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5, as against Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 in the year preceding. As noticed in successive Administration Reports there is a dearth of local labour in the State. No appreciable variations were observed in the rates of wages which continued to range from 4 *as.* to 8 *as.* a day, for ordinary labour and Rs. 12 to Rs. 30 a month for skilled labour.

80. No tuccavi advances were made during the year. The amount of old advances outstanding up to 30th *chait* 1320, was Rs. 4040 only.

## II. Sericulture.

81. There were heavy showers, off and on, during the first quarter of the year under report which caused floods several times and partly damaged the mulberry plantation.

82. 6 crops of Silk-worms of the *Bombyx Fortunatus* and *Bombyx croesi* races were reared in the Kasipur Farm and the total out-turn of cocoons was 25 mds 29 seers, as against 26 mds and 7 seers grown in the preceding year. Experiment was also made with *Endi* and the result was found satisfactory.

83. Reeling was introduced in the farm towards the end of the year, as a tentative measure. A Reeler from Rajshahi was engaged for carrying on operations according to the filature system prevailing in Bengal Districts. In spite of difficulties experienced, the average yield of silk obtained was very fair, being 2·5 seers per maund of cocoons. Only 10 maunds of the year's produce could be reeled locally and the remaining quantity of cocoons was sent to Rajshahi and Maldah for sale. The silk turned out was sent to the Calcutta market. The cocoons, making allowance for the quantity damaged in transit, fetched an average price of Rs. 22 per maund, while the silk was sold at the rate of Rs. 13 per seer.

84. As an incentive to the public, the Agriculture Department issued a proclamation undertaking to buy fresh mulberry leaves from private growers in any quantities, whenever offered, and promising every help to people who might go in for regular mulberry plantation. It is yet premature to judge the effects of the measure.

85. Superintendent Joges Chandra Choudhury obtained, from the Tokio Imperial University, the final certificate of a qualified Member in Sericulture, and returned about the close of the year, after visiting all important agricultural Stations and Institutions in Japan. His Assistant, Thakur Beer Lal Deb Barman also returned during the year, after finishing his education and obtaining the final certificate from the Rampur Boalia Sericulture School.

86. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Silk Farm inclusive of the salary paid to the subordinate establishment of the Agriculture Department, amounted to Rs. 3,827 against Rs. 4,716 of the previous year.

87. As already noticed in the last Report, the Weaving and Dyeing Departments were being run under difficulties and at a loss for sometime past, while the apprenticeships offered attracted only a very small number of State subjects. It was, besides, considered advisable for the Farm staff to devote their whole energy and undivided attention to Sericulture. The Departments were accordingly closed in the beginning of the year.

### III. Immigration and Emigration.

88. 1,223 families immigrated into and 760, emigrated from the State during the year under report against 1,077 and 924 respectively, the figures for the preceding year. Most of the immigrants were men from the plains attracted by the fertility of the soil and comparative plenty of cultivable land, while the emigrants were either nomadic hillmen or new settlers who could not adapt themselves to the climate.

**IV. Forest.**

89. The total income from Forests, inclusive of proceeds from the sale of valuable timber, amounted to Rs. 3,56,375 against Rs. 3,39,210 of the preceding year. The sources taken into account in working out these figures are items 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 18 of the collection table in chapter V, following, out of which only 3, 4 and 7 were taken into consideration in the last report which thus gave Rs. 3,18,017 as the total for the year. Sale of valuable timber yielded Rs. 15,705 against Rs. 27,274, the decline being entirely due to the comparatively small number of *Sal* trees sold in the year under report.

90. The *Sal* forests in the Sonamura and Udaypur Divisions are valuable property—though the preservation of the Sonamura forests presents great difficulty owing to their peculiar situation. With occasional intervals, they extend for a length of over 20 miles and for the most part fringe the boundary line and thus constantly tempt numerous bad characters from the adjoining British Districts who are alive to the circuitous procedure that the Forest guards must adopt to pursue them into the British territory. Extensive thefts of timber from these forests were reported during the year, but some arrests have since been made and some prosecutions have resulted in conviction.

91. The permit system made further progress in the Sonamura Division, the income amounting to about Rs. 19,000 against Rs. 15,000 of the previous year—though the revival of hostilities on the part of British subjects, in some cases, is reported to have obstructed the smooth working of the scheme. Several cases of rioting are pending in this connection.

92. Owing to a mistake, the local British Forest authorities who are in charge of the Feni toll collection both on behalf of Government and the State had been crediting the entire receipts from the Kailachera to the share of Government, in contravention of the terms of the agreement in vogue, and the matter escaped notice during the last 5 years. The mistake having been detected, a correspondence with Government ensued, as the result of which a sum of Rs. 5,998 was refunded to the State. The *Longhai* Forests are also presenting great trouble owing to difficulties of export caused by the British Forest arrangements in the locality. A full enquiry into the question is being made with a view to the opening of a correspondence with the Political Agency on the subject.

93. A trained Forester was engaged during the year to make thorough inspections and submit schemes of organization of the Department.

**V. Trade and Manufacture.**

94. The figures for toll collections during the year, as detailed in the comparative statement of receipts, in Chapter V following, will shew that export of forest produce, including timber, was very large, as was that of cotton and oilseeds.

The figures showing the export of cotton during the last four years are given below :—

1317 T. E. 43,591 Mds.	1318 T. E. 78,622 Mds.
1319 T. E. 51,144 „	1320 T. E. 91,208 „

The export of rice and paddy was considerable. The principal articles of import were, as before, mainly ordinary necessities of life and articles for every day use.

95. Some of the interesting cotton fabrics manufactured by hill-men, specially the *Manipuris*, are now being turned out in a more extensive scale and they are finding very good market in the neighbouring British Districts. The other noticeable articles were things of cane and wicker work and rough dug-outs of wood.

## VI. Public Works.

96. As detailed in Statement XX, the total expenditure incurred on account of Public Works during the year was Rs. 1,65,358 against Rs. 1,32,571 of the previous year, while the establishment charges amounted to Rs. 10,106 against Rs. 5,072. The increase in the cost of office establishment was mainly due to the appointment of a State Engineer, referred to in the last Administration Report.

97. Subjoined is a list of the noticeable original works taken up during the year :—

- Original Works.
- (1) 3 tanks in different parts of the State.
  - (2) An embankment in the Sonamura Division.
  - (3) Kamalpur to Singhanala Road in Kailashar.
  - (4) Birendranagar-Udaypur Road.
  - (5) Agartala-Bisalgah Road.
  - (6) Metalling several Roads in the capital.
  - (7) Sabrum School house and Jail.
  - (8) Several buildings in the capital including the *Kunjaban* Villa.

98. Repairs of Public buildings and existing roads were also attended to, as usual, in addition to the above works.

## CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

### I. Revenue.

99. The gross receipts of the State during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 10,93,816 as against Rs. 9,87,605 and 10,08,536 respectively of the preceding two years and Rs. 8,88,187, the average for the last five years. The year's income

Gross revenue.

thus beat all records having exceeded the previous year's total, by Rs. 1,06,211 and the quinquennial average by Rs. 2,05,629, also the highest previous record by as much as Rs. 85,280. It was also Rs. 1,63,816 ahead of the budget estimate for the year and was no doubt highly satisfactory. The Subjoined comparative Statement shows the revenue collections under different heads.

Serial number.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	1319 T.E.	1320 T.E.	AS COMPARED WITH 1319 T.E.		REMARKS.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
1.	Land Revenue ... ..	2,93,584	3,20,707	27,123	—	
2.	Family Tax in the hills ... ..	42,723	48,462	5,739	—	
3.	Toll on forest-produce ... ..	2,87,681	3,09,905	22,224	—	
4.	Do. Do. on the Feni River	3,062	5,998	2,936	—	
5.	Tax on cotton and oil-seeds ...	1,60,100	2,01,840	41,740	—	
6.	Elephant & buffalo grazing Mehal ... ..	7,990	8,745	755	—	
7.	Reserved Sal trees ... ..	27,274	15,705	—	11,569	
8.	Royalty on elephants caught ...	6,143	7,625	1,482	—	
9.	Kazai Mehal ... ..	1,390	1,336	—	54	
10.	Excise ... ..	14,034	15,531	1,497	—	
11.	Stamps and Court-fees ... ..	40,558	40,975	417	—	
12.	Law and Justice (Fines) ... ..	2,313	3,647	1,334	—	
13.	Process fees ... ..	9,028	8,987	—	41	
14.	Adla Mehal ... ..	14,143	15,688	1,545	—	
15.	Registration ... ..	6,647	6,559	—	88	
16.	Jail ... ..	744	1,231	487	—	
17.	Cattle pounds ... ..	4,121	4,900	779	—	
18.	Thatching grass Mehal ... ..	7,060	8,397	1,337	—	
19.	Khotgari Mehal ... ..	28	—	—	28	
20.	Rents of markets ... ..	5,221	5,815	594	—	
21.	Nazars ... ..	17,830	30,486	12,656	—	
22.	Miscellaneous ... ..	35,931	31,277	—	4,654	
	TOTAL ... ..	9,87,605	10,93,816	1,22,645	16,434	Net increase 1,06,211

N. B.—The above figures slightly differ from the tauji figures. They include deposits while the tauji excludes deposits and includes adjustments of suspense accounts.

100. It will be seen from the above that, as compared with the previous year, there was during the year a total increase of Rs. 1,22,645 in respect of as many as 16 heads of income, as a set-off against which, there was a decrease amounting to



Rs. 16,434 in regard to 6 heads. The items demanding special notice, as principally contributing to the increase, are 1-5 and 21. The steady advance made by Land Revenue collections, from year to year, is a noticeable feature in the successive Administration Reports of the State, mainly ascribable to the pushing on of reclamation and settlement operations. Better collection of arrear demand during the year was also a leading factor furthering the increase under this head, as also in that of Family tax. The increase obtained in Forest toll proceeds was chiefly due to the fresh settlement of certain important *Ijara* mahals which fetched higher *Jama*, as also to better Permit collections; while that in Feni tolls was due to a refund by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, as noticed in the section on Forests. By far the largest contribution to the year's increase was obtained from duty on cotton and oilseeds which accounted for as much as Rs. 41,740. Though the unprecedented results under the head must have, to some extent, been due to more successful measures adopted during the year for prevention of smuggling, tax on cotton and oilseeds is no doubt a very fluctuating source of Revenue, depending on the state of crops and harvests. The increase in Nazars was chiefly due to resettlement operations. As for decrease, the only item worth notice is that regarding the sale proceeds of valuable timber. The income from this source, however, entirely depends upon the number of trees sold during a year.

## II. Financial.

101. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 3,71,713 against Rs. 5,97,345, while the gross receipts of the State and the attached Zemindaries amounted to Rs. 19,97,081 against Rs. 19,13,119. With law charges recovered, refunds and deposits, also a temporary loan, not adjusted within the year, the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 26,31,756 against Rs. 25,54,385.

102. The total expenditure was Rs. 21,61,466 against Rs. 21,82,672 of the previous year of which the amount of Rs. 4,16,965 represents repayment of old liabilities and that of Rs. 32,032, purchase of landed tenure in the Zemindaries, against Rs. 4,28,705 and Rs. 75,466 respectively of the previous year. There were new charges of Rs. 5,384 and Rs. 2084 respectively under heads Delhi Durbar and Census, while the expenditure incurred on account of Geological Survey amounted to Rs. 13,658 against Rs. 6,014.

103. The closing balance was thus Rs. 4,70,290 against Rs. 3,71,713, out of which Rs. 2,67,900 was in cash and Rs. 2,02,390 in bonds and advances.

104. The financial statement given below shows the receipts and expenditure for the last two years :—

Receipts.	1319 T.E.	1320 T.E.	Expenditure.	1319 T.E.	1320 T.E.
1. Opening balance :—			1. General Administration charges :—	2,39,855	2,42,221
(1) State ...	4,16,742	2,88,975	(a) State ...		
(2) Zemindaries ...	1,80,603	82,738	(b) Zemindaries :—	1,18,307	1,16,889
Total ...	5,97,345	3,71,713	1. Cost of management ...	1,25,652	1,66,326
			2. Cost of litigation ...	4,83,714	5,25,436
			Total ...	2,33,730	2,32,782
			2. Revenue and Taxes on account of the Zemindaries ...		
			3. Public Works :—	1,32,571	1,65,358
			(a) State ...	86,750	65,038
			(b) Zemindaries ...	2,19,321	2,30,306
			Total ...	7,432	7,723
			4. Municipality ...		
			5. Education :—	59,505	56,521
			(a) State ...	12,381	11,125
			(b) Zemindaries ...	71,886	67,646
			Total ...		
2. Income :—			6. Medical :—	35,556	42,620
(1) State ...	9,87,605	10,93,816	(a) State ...	7,658	7,934
(2) Zemindaries ...	9,25,514	9,03,205	(b) Zemindaries ...	43,214	50,554
Total ...	19,13,119	19,97,081	Total ...		
			7. Survey and Settlement :—	8,146	7,671
			(a) State ...	12,595	21,076
			(b) Zemindaries ...	20,741	29,347
			Total ...		
			8. Geological Survey :—	6,014	13,658
			(a) State ...		
			9. Agriculture :—	4,716	3,827
			(a) State ...		
			10. Religious Expenses :—	40,427	43,274
			(a) State ...	5,101	5,018
			(b) Zemindaries ...	45,528	48,292
			Total ...		
3. Law charges recovered :—			11. Sultanat :—	56,231	39,695
Zemindaries ...	25,428	36,493	State ...		
			12. Purchase of Landed Tenures :—	75,460	32,032
			Zemindaries ...		
			13. Ordinary <i>Sansar</i> charges :—		
			(a) Ordinary expenses on account of His Highness, the Jularaj Bahadur and other members of His Highness's family ...	30,626	1,15,581
			(b) Other branches of the Raj family ...	89,003	1,23,882
			(c) <i>Thakurs</i> ...	26,005	29,074
			(d) <i>Sansar</i> office establishment ...	4,823	6,432
			(e) Electric Light ...	29,390	34,561
			(f) Installation ...	1,27,902	—
			(g) Miscellaneous ...	28,276	28,315
			Total ...	3,45,634	3,38,445
4. Refunds and compensation for lands acquired :—			14. Pension and Gratuity :—	16,184	23,523
Zemindaries ...	5,371	4,658	(a) State ...	3,453	5,094
			(b) Zemindaries ...	19,617	2,8617
			Total ...		
			15. Charity :—	18,285	16,286
			(a) State ...	2,616	3,242
			(b) Zemindaries ...	20,901	19,528
			Total ...		
			16. His Highness's Nij Tahabil (Privy purse) including expenses on account of journeys ...	88,005	51,708
			17. Payment of interest on loans :—	4,500	6,662
			(a) State ...		
			18. Liabilities liquidated and repayment of deposits :—	1,97,021	1,19,547
			(a) State ...	2,31,684	2,97,418
			(b) Zemindaries ...	4,28,705	4,16,965
			Total ...		5,384
			19. Delhi Durbar ...		2,084
			20. Census ...		
			21. Remission of loans and advances :—	241	—
			(a) State ...	31	281
			(b) Zemindaries ...	272	—
			Total ...		
			22. Miscellaneous :—	6,955	10,404
			(a) Zemindaries ...		
			23. Closing Balance :—		
			(a) State ...	1,55,989	2,23,928
			In cash ...	1,33,036	1,39,500
			In bonds and advances ...		
			(b) Zemindaries :—	22,901	43,972
			In cash ...	59,837	62,890
			In bonds and advances ...	3,71,713	4,70,290
			Total ...		
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,54,385	26,31,756	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,54,385	26,31,756

105. The more important variations in expenditure are noticed  
 Variations. below :—

i. ADMINISTRATION CHARGES (STATE)—The increase under the head was mainly due to increments in the salaries of graded officers, besides the increased expenditure on account of the pay of the Police Superintendent noticed in the Police section ; as also to the transfer of a number of horses to the Administration Stable which also brought about a proportionate decrease under the *Sultanat* head.

ii. LAW CHARGES (ZEMINDARIES)—Increase was due to extensive litigation in the Roshanabad estates in respect of a vast area of land.

iii. PUBLIC WORKS (STATE)—Increase was due to arrear payments and to some expensive original works, as also to the expenditure on account of the quarters and the salary of the State Engineer.

iv. EDUCATION (STATE)—Decrease was mainly due to some vacancies in the teaching staff of certain Schools which could not be filled up within the year ; also to the abolition of the Weaving and Dyeing Departments of the Artisan School.

v. MEDICAL (STATE)—Increase was mainly due to casual expenditure incurred for illness in the Raj family, as also to the travelling and allowances paid to Medical officers accompanying His Highness and some other members of the Raj family to distant places outside the State.

vi. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (STATE)—The increased expenditure was incurred during the year in accordance with the programme of work previously fixed.

vii. RELIGIOUS EXPENSES (STATE)—The increase was due to some special ceremonies performed during the year.

viii. SULTANAT (STATE)—Decrease was due—besides the cause referred to in (i)—to an indirect cause, namely the purchase of some elephants in the previous year,—also to the fact that some important items of expenditure could not be adjusted within the year.

ix. HIS HIGHNESS'S OWN EXPENSES—Increase under the head was due to the marriage ceremony referred to in chapter I, as also to some other circumstances demanding extra expenditure.

x. OTHER BRANCHES OF THE RAJ FAMILY—Increase was mainly due to the monthly allowance of Rs. 2,500, granted by His Highness, during the year, to Kumar Samarendra Chandra Dev Varman.

xi. ELECTRIC LIGHT (STATE)—Increase was mainly due to the purchase of some machineries.

xii. PENSIONS—The increase under the head was due to some special pensions as well as service pensions granted by His Highness.

106. The liabilities of the State consist of (i) Revenue and Judicial Deposits, (ii) Arrear dues, and (iii) Bonded debts. The deposits are not debts properly

Liabilities. speaking. The arrear dues are on various counts and mainly consist of outstanding bills for things supplied or work done, and include outstanding bills on account of the Installation ceremony. Investigation has shown that there are a number of such bills that call for close scrutiny and adjustment, and as the first step towards the liquidation of such debts

the drawing up of a thoroughly reliable inventory has been taken in hand. The principal item among the bonded debts is the Bank of Bengal loan which was reduced by 2 lacs during the year and stood at Rs. 5,90,000 at the end of the year. Rs. 4,16,965 represents payment of liabilities during the year—Rs. 1,19,547 of which was paid from the State.

## CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

107. As before there were during the year 15 dispensaries in the State, 13 of which had hospitals attached to them. The *Rishyamukh* dispensary went on, as in the previous year, on the footing of an aided Institution.

108. The following comparative table details the total number of patients attending these institutions for medical relief, as well as the average daily attendance.

	1320 T.E.			1319 T.E.		
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Total.	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Total.
PATIENTS.	73,369	511	73,880	62,470	460	62,930
Daily average	311.23	19.02	330.25	261.81	16.41	278.22

The aggregate 'day-number' of outdoor patients was 1,13,516 against 95,786, of the previous year. Out of the indoor patients treated in the hospitals 478 were discharged as cured, 2 absented themselves since admission, 19 died and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 341, 93, 18 and 8 respectively. The total number of surgical operations was 1,140 against 970, of which 35 were major cases against 85. The total expenditure on account of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 35,738 against Rs. 30,583. The increase was mainly confined to the Palace dispensary which combined in it the functions of a public Institution and a store-house of medicine for the Raj family.

109. There were altogether 66 Police cases during the year against 91, out of which 10 represented the number of postmortem cases against 22.

110. The actual number of outdoor patients attending the Victoria Memorial Hospital rose from 19,543 in 1319 to 21,864 in the year under report, and that of indoor patients from 430 to 450. Out of the Indoor patients of the year 419 were cured, 19 died and 12 remained under treatment. The daily average was 106.33 against 91.5. The number of Surgical operations performed was 382—with 23 major cases, as against 282 of the preceding year, including 58 major operations. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Institution was Rs. 6,063 against Rs. 6,258.

111. The opening of a Medical School, in connection with the above Institution, during the year under report—which Edward Memorial School. has, since, been named Edward Memorial Institution by His Highness, after the late Emperor, deserves mention though the management of the School has not yet been taken over by the administration. In according sanction to the scheme experimentally, His Highness had in view the great prospect it presented of improvement to the V. M. Hospital and of imparting cheap medical education to the local people. To the munificence of Her Highness the Maharani, the School owes the handsome and spacious class rooms that already stand nearly complete, adding to the beauty and attractiveness of the site and the building of the Hospital. The new Institution—with the Hostel attached—has been placed in charge of Dr. S. C. Das L. R., C. P. & S. (Edin), L. M. (Dub.) &c., as Superintendent.

112. The total number of vaccination operations during the year was 3,187 against 3,493. Of the number, 3,017 cases proved successful and 170 unsuccessful, against 3,376 and 112 respectively of the previous year. As a rule hillmen are averse to vaccination, while many of the other communities in the State are, at the best, indifferent. The Durbar however do not think that time has come yet, for resorting to compulsion in vaccination. The occurrence of comparatively large number of unsuccessful cases has been attributed by the State Physician to the bad quality of lymph received from the Depot. 7 cases of Small-pox occurred in the town of which 1 proved fatal.

113. Public health continued satisfactory throughout the year, but for short-lived out-breaks of cholera and small-pox in the capital town and suburbs, as also in one or two other places in the interior. Plague put in appearance in the British territory close to the Bilonia border and precautions were taken to arrest its course. Fortunately no cases occurred inside the State.

114. As detailed in Statement XXIII in the appendix, the total number of births registered during the year was 1,259 against 1,098 and that of deaths, 1,332 against 1,090. It is feared, however, that the system of reporting is still unreliable.

115. The Physician-in-chief inspected some of the more important dispensaries in the State during the year under report and was altogether out for 24 days. The Officer in charge of the Medical Department also availed himself of a tour to visit two dispensaries in the interior, while the Divisional Officers, as usual, inspected the dispensaries in their respective Divisions.

116. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Medical Department, inclusive of the salary of the medical staff attached to the Palace, was Rs. 42,620 against Rs. 35,556 of the previous year. The difference has been explained in the section on finances.

## CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

117. The total number of schools maintained by the State was 149, as in the previous year, the number of pupils on the rolls, exclusive of 300, the numerical strength of some schools closed about the end of *Chait*, being 4,908 against 5,036 and the average daily attendance 3359·19 against 3559·7. The rise of a number of *private pathshalas* deserves mention, as indicating the growing demand for education. There were, on the last day of the year, 24 such schools with an aggregate numerical strength of about 500 pupils.

118. The management of the Umakanta Academy was tentatively entrusted during the year to a representative committee of seven members, subject to certain restrictions and reservations. The Academy with its branches at Kailasahar and Bilonia had 758 students on the rolls at the close of the year, against 667 the preceding year's number, while the average daily attendance was 569·86 against 467·91. The school sent up 19 boys to the last Matriculation Examination, 17 of whom came out successful, 10 being placed in the first, 6 in the second, and 1 in the third division. The result, no doubt, reflects credit on the teaching staff concerned. The first three of the successful students have got the usual monthly scholarships of Rs. 12, Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 respectively tenable for 2 years each. The Students' boarding attached to the Academy had 14 members on the rolls, on the last day of the year. The total expenditure incurred on account of the High Schools was Rs. 13,102 against Rs. 13,959 of the previous year.

119. There were 4 schools of the Middle English status, against the same number in the year preceding with a numerical strength of 346 against 371, and a daily average attendance of 241·13 against 244·28. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,249 against Rs. 4,106 of the preceding year. There was one Higher Vernacular School only for boys, a new Institution,—the Krishnagar Lower Vernacular School having been experimentally raised to the status in the beginning of the year under report. The school had 71 pupils on the rolls, with an average daily attendance of 52·07.

120. The Tulsibati girls' school had 76 pupils on the rolls against 65 of the previous year, with a daily attendance of 40 against 38. The total cost of the upkeep of the institution amounted to Rs. 1,369 against Rs. 1,358.

121. The number of Lower Vernacular Schools rose from 12 to 13 during the year, although, as noticed above, one of these Schools was raised to a Higher standard. There were thus 2 new additions to the category, in both instances *Pathshalas* having been raised to the status. The total numerical strength of the Lower Vernacular schools was 792 against 733, though there was some falling off in the average daily attendance which was 559·52 against 576·06. The expenditure incurred on account of these Schools was Rs. 2,190 against Rs. 2,116.

122. There were altogether 122 *Pathsalas* against 125 of the previous year, 10 of which were schools for girls against 9—the rest being boys' schools with girl students as well in certain cases. The variation in the total number is explained by the raising of 3 schools to the Lower Vernacular standard, two having been combined for the purpose. The boys' schools had 2,553 students on the rolls—exclusive of the numerical strength of 18 schools closed about the 30th *Chait*, which may be taken to have been 300. The previous year's corresponding figure was 2,850. The daily average attendance was 1661·33 against 1984·81. The total number of pupils attending the Girls' Schools was 119 against 133 with a daily average of 95·77 against 101·76. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Lower Primary Schools was Rs. 7,204 against Rs. 8,017.

123. 318 students went in for the several Scholarship Examinations of the State against 306 of the preceding year, and 213 of the number came out successful against 218. 204 of the successful students were boys and 9 girls, against 202 and 16 respectively, the previous year's figures. 15 boys and 3 girls obtained scholarships varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 tenable under the rules from 2 to 4 years.

124. The special schools under the Education Department consisted, as in the previous year, of (i) The Woodburn Artisan School, (ii) The Sanskrit *Tol* and (iii) The Madrasas. A new Madrasa was opened at Udaypur during the year under report. The Artisan School had 20 students on the rolls against the same number in the previous year. The numerical strength of the *Tol* was 21 against 22 and the *Madrasas* had together 152 pupils on the rolls against 175 of the preceding year. 4 students passed the Government Title Examination from the *Tol*. The *Madrasas* are making very satisfactory progress and the Sonamura Madrasa in particular is doing useful work in its combined function of a Persian school and Standard *Pathsala*.

125. Three of the Kumars were sent out to Benaras during the year, in charge of a guardian tutor where they joined the Central Hindu Collegiate School. The arrangements in regard to the education of the other Rajkumars were similar to those of the previous year.

126. The Thakur Boarding had 31 inmates about the close of the year against 30 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred for the institution was Rs. 7,497 against Rs. 7,083.

127. There were altogether 1,329 non-Bengalee students in the different schools of the State—against 1,428 of the previous year—121 of whom were Thakurs—765 Manipuris—410 Tipperas—1 Reang and 32 Kukis. The only successful female candidate in the Higher vernacular Scholarship Examination was a Manipuri girl who passed the examination in the first division and with distinction. A Tippera boy passed the Middle English Scholarship Examination. Two Thakur students were

preparing themselves for the M.A. and the M. Sc. Examinations respectively as well as attending B. L. classes ; one was going up for the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University ; while 6 other such students were enjoying special stipends and prosecuting their studies abroad. One of these passed the Matriculation Examination in the first Division. There were, as before, 15 special stipends exclusively for hillmen ; one Manipuri boy joined the Normal School as a stipendiary. The attitude of hillmen towards education generally and the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Education Department has been under close observation for some time past. The question of introducing slight modifications in the course of studies in their case, is at present receiving attention.

128. One of the other stipendiaries of the State passed the preliminary M. A. Examination of the Allahabad University and another, the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University. As before 12 stipends were allowed to the students of the Artisan School and 9 to those of the Sanskrit *Tol.*

129. The following measures of the year demand notice :—(i) The revision of the curriculum for the Scholarship Examinations with the help of a Committee : In the syllabus adopted special attention has been paid to agriculture, as a subject calling for particular attention in the State, also to the adapting of the standard prescribed to the age and capacities of students so as to avoid cramming and give more scope for expansion of ideas.

(ii) The thorough revision of the Examination and scholarship rules so as to make the examinations more suited to the above objects, and to make them more attractive to State subjects.

(iii) Special arrangements for inspection of schools and *Pathshalas* which will come into force in the current year.

130. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 56,521 against Rs. 59,505 of the previous year. The decline has been explained in para 105 above. The cost of Public Instruction proper was nearly 37 per cent of the gross revenue of the year.

## CHAPTER VIII.—ZEMINDARIES.

### Chakla Roshnabad.

131. The management of the Roshnabad Estates continued in the hands of Babu Prasannakumar Das Gupta B. A., a member of the Provincial Civil Service of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

132. The gross demand of the year was about Rs. 8,28,053 against Rs. 8,23,918\* of the previous year, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 8,50,962, as against Rs. 8,74,531. The falling off of Rs. 23,569, as compared with the preceding year, was mainly due to a destructive flood in the northern parts

\* The figure quoted in the last Annual Report appears to have been revised since.



of the Estates, which crippled the collections of the Northern Division, as also to an indirect cause—namely the realisation in 1319 of a large arrear demand from the “Uzir-estate” by set off against the sale proceeds of a portion thereof, purchased by the Raj.

133. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,48,957 against Rs. 10,05,225 of the previous year. Of the amount, Rs. 2,91,974 represented repayment of loans and outstanding *Nijtahabil* dues, while Rs. 32,032 was the price paid for new property purchased. The unusually large figure of Rs. 1,61,161 against “Law charges” which was one of the principal items responsible for the increase in the expenditure, is explained by the Manager as being due to the institution of a large number of suits—already referred to in the last Administration Report—in the efforts of the management to bring under settlement a comparatively vast area of land recorded as “unassessed”.

134. The Bank of Bengal loan, the balance of which stood at Rs. 7,90,000 at the end of 1319 T. E. was further reduced by two lacs during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,90,000.

135. The results of the year's settlement operations are summarised below :—

Kind of Settlement.	Addition to the rent roll.	Nazarana realised.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Railway lands ... ..	126-11-6	2,938
(2) Kaimi settlement in towns ... ..	15	1,030
(3) Tashkhichi Do. ... ..	133-13-6	8,038
(4) Ordinary lease Do. ... ..	267- 3-9	3,642
(5) Khas Patit ... ..	1,974-15-0	13,895
(6) Enhancement of rent ... ..	1,127-12-6	9,412
(7) Auction purchased holdings ... ..	50- 0-9	4,611
(8) Non-rent paying holdings ... ..	206-15-4	—
(9) Kaimi settlement in <i>Mafussil</i> ... ..	46-9-10	2,817
(10) Tashkhichi Do. ... ..	362-15-2	—
Total ... ..	4,312- 1-4	46,383
Decrease on account of reduction of the <i>Ifara</i> rent demand ... ..	177- 1-3	—
TOTAL ... ..	4,135- 0-1	46,383

136. There was thus an addition of Rs. 4,135 to the rent roll, as the result of the operations, against Rs. 6,618-15 the figure for the preceding year. The total improvement of the Rent Roll during the last 4 years was Rs. 49,171.

137. The manager was out, on tour, for 94 days and his Assistant for 93 days during the year under report, while the Submanagers of the Central, Northern and Southern Divisions were out for 78,109 and 68 days respectively.

**The Sylhet Zemindaries.**

138. The Sylhet Zemindaries had an area of about 113 sq. miles and an estimated income of about Rs. 59,500. They continued to be under a Submanager—though special arrangements were made during the year for settlement work, a senior officer of the State Babu Chandra Kanta Bose having been placed in exclusive charge of the operations, with an adequate staff. The total expenditure incurred on account of settlement was Rs. 4,126 against Rs. 715 of the previous year. Babu Chandra Kanta Bose has also been entrusted with the duty of making full local enquiries into some cases of encroachment and he has already taken up the work.

139. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 53,538 against Rs. 51,428 of the previous year and the total expenditure was Rs. 26,617 against Rs. 20,953, the increase being mainly due to the expenditure on settlement work, as noticed above.

**CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

140. It is a matter of regret that the touring of the year could not be as satisfactory as one would have wished. Although the Divisional Officers were no doubt to some extent handicapped owing to the difficulty experienced by the Administration, specially in view of the Kheda operations, in the matter of the supply of elephants to officers in the touring season, some of them could surely have shown better results than they appear to have done. The Officer in Charge of the Political Department was sent to Calcutta once on urgent business. He had besides to hold a local enquiry into an important case in the interior and he availed himself of the opportunity to inspect all the offices and institutions of one of the Divisions. He also inspected several schools and a number of institutions of another Division. Extensive tours were made by some of the Census officials among whom the Census Assistant was conspicuous. Among the tours of the Divisional Officers the following may be noticed :—

Divisional Officer, Bilania	...	...	...	61.
" " Sabrum	...	...	...	61.
" " Khowai	...	...	...	50.

141. It has been alleged more than once that the comparative shortness of tours among the Divisional officers is the result of the peculiar circumstances in the State which, it is said, do not admit of extensive camping. Well defined Rules on the subject, suited to local requirements and meant for all classes of officials, will however, shortly be issued and when these come into force, it is hoped all doubts on the point will disappear and better results follow.

Dated, Agartala,  
The 29th July, 1911.

Navadvip Chandra Deva Varma,

Minister.

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## APPENDIX.

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# STATISTICAL RETURNS.

1320 T.E. (1910-11.)

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## I.

*List of the principal Laws and Regulations of the Tippera State, 1320 T. E.*

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Whether introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
<b>CRIMINAL.</b>			
1. Regulation No. III. of 1280 T. E. (Penal Laws). ...			
2. Regulation No. I. of 1283 T. E. (Criminal Procedure). ...			
3. Jail Regulation, 1283 T. E. ...			
4. Regulation No. IV. of 1283 T. E. (Cattle trespass and pound). ...			
5. Regulation No. III. of 1296 T. E. (Police Regulation). ...			
<b>CIVIL.</b>			
1. Civil Law of 1284 T. E. ...			
2. Rules regarding <i>chit</i> suits (small causes) 1287 and 1300 T. E. ...			
3. Act No. II. of 1313 T. E.—an Act for the regulation of interest on debts. ...			
4. Act No. II. of 1314 T. E.—Limitation Act. ...	* Partly adapted.		
<b>REVENUE.</b>			
1. Act No. I. of 1286 T. E.—Stamp Act			
2. Act No. I. of 1290 T. E.—Sale Law			
3. Act No. I. of 1296 T. E.—Tenancy Act. ...			
4. Act No. II. of 1296 T. E.— <i>Abkari</i> ...			
5. Act No. II. of 1297 T. E.—Reserved forests ...			
6. Act No. I. of 1304 T. E.—Duties on <i>til</i> and cotton ...			
7. Act No. I. of 1306 T. E.—Registration ...	† †	Do.	
8. Survey and Settlement Act, 1309 T. E. †	† †	Do.	
9. <i>Tuccavi</i> Regulation, 1310 T. E. ...			
10. Act No. I. of 1313 T. E.—Forests ...			
11. Act No. I. of 1314 T. E.—(amending the above) ...			
12. A Law imposing export duty on jute and mustard-seed, 1317 T. E. ...			
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
1. An Act promulgating certain rules as Law, 1283 T. E. ...			
2. Regulation for the record of judicial decisions &c., 1284 T. E. ...			
3. Municipal Regulation, 1284 T. E. ...			
4. Legal Practitioners' Regulation. ...			
5. Act No. I. of 1297 T. E.—an Act for the regulation of commissions for the examination of witnesses. ...			
6. Constitution of courts (an amending Act) 1316 T. E. ...			
7. Special Regulation against cow slaughter. ...			
8. Rules of evidence. ...			
9. Act I. of 1318 T. E.—Constitution of Courts—(an amending Act.) ...			
10. Leave and allowance Rules ...	\$ \$	Do.	
11. Arms Rules ...	\$	Do.	
12. Act I of 1320 T. E.—Census Act ...		Yes.	

## II.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Tippera State for 1320 T. E.

Arm of service.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.							REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Infantry      ...      ...	237	—	4	—	10	223	1	—	—	—	32	191	Rs 33,160	



# III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police for the year 1320 T. E.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent ...	1	Rs. 350	Rs 35,050.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inspector ...	6	40 to 60		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sub-Inspector or Daroga	16	20 to 35		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Naib Daroga ...	14	12 to 15		—	1 (Suspended)	—	—	—	—	—	
Head Constable ...	4	10		—	do.	—	—	—	—	—	
Jamadar ...	3	10		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Writer Constable ...	17	8		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Constable ...	169	6 to 8		1	1 (Degraded) 2 (Suspended)	—	2	—	—	—	
Chowkidar ...	85	4 to 5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## IV.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Tippera State during the year 1320 T. E.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.*		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tippera State ... ..	712	636	466	449	416	379	186	177	108	97	39.9	39.42	63.2	64.59†	* Excluding 61 persons pending trial at the close of the year, and 44 accused acquitted on compromise.

† In determining the percentage of conviction the number of accused pending trial and acquitted on compromise has been excluded.

## V.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Tippera State during the year 1320 T. E.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tippera State ... ..	Rs 11,671	* Rs 12,190-8-0	Rs 2,998	Rs 1,927-1-9	25.6	17.41†	* Out of this Rs 1,125 is the amount of stolen property in cases proved to be false.

† In determining the percentage of recoveries the amount of stolen property in cases proved to be false has been excluded.

VI.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Tippera State during the year 1320 T. E.

Description of offences.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF			NUMBER OF CASES AWAITING TRIAL			NUMBER OF PERSONS AP- PREHENDED.			NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.												REMARKS.	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of cases awaiting trial.	Number of persons ap- preended.	Number of persons convicted.	Imprison- ment.		Imprison- ment and fine.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.											Persons awaiting trial.
									Simple.	Rigorous.											From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Class I. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice &c.	cognizable ...	5	34	39	35	32	7	*98	19	0	6	0	0	13	0	19	44	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	* The case in connection with 5 persons transferred.
	non-cognizable	5	20	25	12	18	7	†22	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	† The case in connection with 1 person transferred.
Class II. Offences against person.	cognizable ...	15	104	119	70	95	24	‡152	46	0	10	0	10	26	0	46	84	0	0	1	0	6	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	‡ One pending before the Sessions court.
	non-cognizable	21	311	332	268	310	22	203	61	0	0	0	5	56	0	61	128	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	§ One escaped, three pending before the Sessions court. The case in connection with 4 persons transferred.
Class III. Offences against property.	cognizable ...	65	389	454	343	405	49	\$466	172	2	49	2	18	101	0	172	242	0	2	35	10	11	6	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	45	¶ The case in connection with 4 persons transferred.
	non-cognizable	21	196	217	168	199	18	142	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	107	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	§ The case in connection with 4 persons transferred.
Class IV. Other offences.	cognizable ...	14	64	78	104	69	9	*142	42	0	4	1	3	34	0	42	82	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	¶ The case in connection with 4 persons transferred.
	non-cognizable	10	166	176	180	164	12	§137	34	0	1	0	1	12	0	14	88	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	§ The case in connection with 4 persons transferred.
Total cognizable ...	...	99	591	690	552	601	89	858	279	2	69	3	31	174	0	279	452	0	2	43	12	20	12	5	2	1	6	3	0	1	111	Of these 20 persons were bound down to keep the peace.
Total non-cognizable...	...	57	693	750	637	691	59	504	118	0	1	0	6	91	0	98	335	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	156	1284	1440	1189	1292	148	1362	397	2	70	3	37	265	0	377	787	0	3	49	13	20	12	5	2	1	6	3	0	1	156	

# VII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Tippera State during the year 1320 T. E.

Statement showing																	
Name of Court.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.
			Remain- ing at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1320 T. E.					Total.		Dis- charged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Com- mitted or referred.	Died, escaped, or transfer- red.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.		On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in pre- sence of the Magis- trate.	Last year.	Present year.									
									Last year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sadar Magistracy	432	429	49	105	171	132	3	0	403	450	101	172	146*	10	0	31	
Sonamura " ...	241	201	16	84	18	58	22	4	191	202	54	46	81	7	5	9	
Bilonia " ...	139	166	5	21	11	54	33	0	103	124	53	32	32	0	0	7	
Kailashahar " ...	170	163	50	93	26	52	7	0	212	228	33	93	29	3	5	65	
Khowai " ...	38	34	2	18	0	7	21	0	54	48	21	10	14	0	0	3	
Dharmanagar " ...	108	133	15	34	34	50	15	0	121	148	30	51	43†	0	3	21	
Udaipur " ...	69	112	4	12	12	56	29	0	75	113	39	19	35	0	4	16	
Sabrum " ...	46	46	9	3	9	11	5	0	38	37	14	15	4	0	4	0	
TOTAL ...	1,243	1,284	150	370	281	420	135	4	1,197	1,360‡	345	438	384	20\$	21	152	

\* 1 bound down to keep the peace.

† 19 bound down to keep the peace.

‡ Excluding 2 persons pending trial before the Court of Sessions at the close of the previous year.

\$ Including 2 pending from last year the total number of persons for trial before the Court of Sessions was 22; of these 13 were convicted, 4 acquitted, 1 died and 4 were awaiting trial.

*Statement of Criminal cases in which British Subjects were concerned for 1320 T. E.*

11A

IX.  
Statement of Extradition Cases for 1920 T. E.

Names of Courts.	Nature of cases.	Number of persons against whom warrants were applied for.	Number of persons arrested and surrendered.	Number of persons who appeared of their own accord or were subsequently arrested within this territory.	Number at large at the close of the year.	Result.		Pending trial at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
						Convicted.	Acquitted or Discharged.		
Sadar Magistracy ...	Murder ... ..	5 (a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(a) The case against these persons was certified by the Political Agent for trial in a British court.
Sonamure Magistracy ...	Robbery, wrongful restraint and hurt ... ..	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	
	Theft... ..	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	(b) Discharged by the Political Agent <i>prima facie</i> evidence being considered insufficient.
	Criminal breach of trust by a servant ... ..	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Bilonia Magistracy ...	Theft of cattle... ..	1 (b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dhamanagar Magistracy	Escaping from lawful custody ... ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Salum Magistracy ...	Unlawful assembly, assault with deadly weapon and mischief by fire ... ..	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	
	Total ... ..	20	5	0	9	4	1	0	

X.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Tippera State during the year 1320 T. E.

TRIBUNALS.		Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.														REMARKS.		
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c, ordered.			Pending.	
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
					Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.									
Khas Adalat	...	146	5	3	76	64	44	26	33	22	7	6	0	0	16	15	11	10	

XI.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of, 1320 T. E.

TRIBUNAL.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.														SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.						REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.														Ex parte.						
											Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	Suits not estimable in money.							
Khas A'fat (Original side)	4	4	7	2	11	6	7	6	4	0	Rs. a. p. 15,218-9-0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	Rs. a. p. 23,574-9-0	0-6-12	1						
Sadar Dewani Adalat	127	149	567	576	694	725	545	571	149	154	6,737-12-6	108	58	124	438	67	5	0	0	249	80	43	199	30,886-3-3	0-3-2	06					
Sonamurti	13	7	187	210	200	217	193	172	7	45	2,143-12-6	37	13	44	148	11	2	0	0	69	32	29	42	5,574-9-3	0-2-15	49					
Bilonia	16	13	78	68	94	81	81	79	13	2	15,579-9-6	47	227	18	49	5	0	0	0	19	12	26	22	2,349-0-3	0-2-16	14					
Kailashahar	137	143	294	305	431	448	288	250	143	198	1,864-10-3	1	20	31	258	34	3	0	0	27	35	86	102	13,427-6-9	0-4-23	10					
Khowai	4	0	18	31	22	31	22	26	0	5	1,864-10-3	1	20	10	27	4	0	0	0	2	1	10	13	1,532-15-6	0-1-20	0					
Dharmanagar	37	33	121	118	158	151	125	112	33	39	6,176-14-6	23	44	51	59	18	1	0	0	16	12	39	25	4,604-11-9	0-3-7	40					
Udaipur	39	24	104	114	200	138	176	117	24	21	4,359-3-9	4	86	24	79	10	1	0	0	40	29	18	30	4,101-2-3	0-2-21	24					
Sabrum	0	2	28	17	28	19	26	14	2	5	677-1-9	4	7	6	12	2	0	0	0	0	2	8	4	316-0-0	0-2-23	3					
Total	374	375	1,464	1,441	1,838	1,816	1,463	1,347	375	469	79,360-8-3	380	732	310	1070	151	12	0	1	422	203	279	443	87,866-10-0	0-3-8	207					



XII.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for Execution of decrees, 1320 T. E.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.		Total.	Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			REMARKS.					
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.		Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
Khas Adalat (Original side)	0	1	Rs. a.p. 4608-1-9	2	1	Rs. a.p. 539-13-3	2	2	Rs. a.p. 5,257-15-0	1	1	Rs. a.p. 4,698-1-9	1	1	Rs. a.p. 559-13-3	1	0	0	
Sadar Dewani Adalat	97	97	15,833-3-6	256	252	22,406-2-9	353	349	38,259-6-3	256	251	25,625-10-6	97	98	12,633-11-9	73	11	14	
Sonamua	6	7	681-0-6	60	45	2,552-1-0	66	52	3,283-1-6	50	49	3,003-0-9	7	3	165-0-9	2	1	0	
Bilonia	4	5	516-9-9	12	20	1,228-12-3	16	25	1,745-6-0	11	23	1,691-7-0	5	2	53-15-0	2	0	0	
Kalashahar	56	70	5,874-14-9	113	77	6,169-4-0	169	147	12,048-2-9	69	60	4,159-5-9	70	87	7,898-13-0	31	21	35	
Khawai	3	2	458-10-9	10	1	27-10-0	13	3	484-4-0	11	3	484-4-9	2	0	0-0-0	0	0	0	
Dharnanagar	28	24	2,981-5-7	36	38	5,022-11-6	64	62	8,004-1-1	40	34	4,446-14-9	24	28	3,557-2-4	13	6	9	
Udaipur	17	20	2,448-12-9	71	60	3,199-2-6	88	80	5,647-15-3	68	68	4,740-7-3	20	12	907-8-0	10	0	2	
Sabrum	0	0	0-0-0	0	14	710-11-9	0	14	710-11-9	0	9	491-9-6	0	5	219-2-3	5	0	0	
Total	211	236	33,514-11-4	560	503	41,876-5-0	771	734	75,391-0-4	545	498	49,405-14-0	226	236	25,085-2-4	137	39	60	

XIII.

Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, 1320 T. E.

Tribunal.	How disposed of.																				Average duration.			
	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Khas Adalat ...	54	38	154	131	208	169	170	113	38	56	Rs. a. p. 12,079-5-9	Rs. a. p. 10,307-2-0	107	70	39	18	11	5	9	14	4	6	Y.m.d. 0-4-15	Y.m.d. 0-3-25

# XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Tippera State during the year 1320 T. E.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period in days of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.						
Agartala ... ..	1	31	144	230	175	36'30	33'54	46	Rs. 3,838	20	No death occurred during the year.
Sonamura ... ..	1	4	79	74	83	4'52	3'98	6	557	15'75	
Bilonia ... ..	1	1	15	21	14	'66	'03	0	126	5'2	
Kailashahar ... ..	1	8	58	63	66	2'92	4'77	1	357	22'78	
Khowai ... ..	1	2	15	27	17	1'90	'70	0	106	5'66	
Dharmanagar ... ..	1	4	26	37	30	'99	'97	2	142	6'68	
Udaipur ... ..	1	6	43	30	49	1'06	2'19	1	174	11'3	
Sabrum ... ..	1*	2	6	15	8	'23	'09	0	53	4'5	
TOTAL ... ..	8	58	384	497	442	48'58	46'27	56	5,353	11'48	

\*Lock-up.

XV.

Registration of documents in the Tippera State during the year 1320 T. E.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered.	Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.	Documents remaining unregistered at the end of the year.	REMARKS.			
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.		Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tippera State ... ..	6,559	6,367	1,733	1,782	2,594	2,624	2	6	618	512	1,562	1,443	6,449	*6,308	Rs. 6,66,081	Rs. *8,43,390	78	60	32	31	

... documents pending from last year have been taken into account.

\*In filling up these columns documents pending from last year have been taken into account.

XVI.

*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1320 T. E.*

Description.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgages ... ..	1,783	1,57,335	1,514	1,782	1,72,349	1,527	
Sale deeds ... ..	2,594	3,05,062	2,643	2,624	3,02,853	2,528	
Wills ... ..	2	—	12	6	1,300	30	
Money bonds ... ..	618	56,840	773	512	56,466	609	
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,562	1,57,662	1,695	1,443	2,59,630	1,831	
Total ... ..	6,559	6,76,899	6,637	6,367	7,92,598	6,525	
Total Expenditure ... ..	—	—	2,256	—	—	2,238	
Net Profit ... ..	—	—	4,381	—	—	4,287	

# XIX.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains for the year 1320 T. E.

Article.	During Chait (past year).			During Chait (present year).			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
(1) RICE							
Maximum ... ..	5	0	0	5	0	0	
Minimum ... ..	2	0	0	2	8	0	
(2) PADDY							
Maximum ... ..	2	8	0	3	8	0	
Minimum ... ..	0	12	0	1	0	0	

## XX.

*Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1320 T. E.*

Description of work.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			Total.	REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Tanks in different parts of the State ... ..	—	953	953	—	—	—	953	
Roads and bridges ... ..	14,647	7,672	22,319	—	—	—	22,319	
Buildings ... ..	88,846	30,468	1,19,314	—	—	—	1,19,314	
Miscellaneous work ... ..	3,556	—	3,556	—	—	—	3,556	
Minor works at the Rajbari	—	9,110	9,110	—	—	—	9,110	
Total ... ..	1,07,049	48,203	1,55,252	—	—	—	1,55,252	
Establishment charges ... ..	—	—	10,106	—	—	—	10,106	
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,07,049	48,203	1,65,358	—	—	—	1,65,358	

XXI.  
*Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Tippera State  
during the year 1320 T. E.*

Name of State.	COUNTRY SPIRIT.		COUNTRY SPIRIT, OPUM AND GANJA.		GANJA AND OPUM.		TARI.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Tippera State	6	Rs. 1,072	22	Rs. 13,569	1	Rs. 63	0	Rs. 0	29	Rs. 14,704	



## XXII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Tippera State during the year 1320 T. E.

DISPENSARY.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				EXPENDITURE.	DAILY AVERAGE.			NO. OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.			NO. OF PERSONS VACCINATED DURING THE YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		Outdoor.	Indoor.	Total.	Major.	Minor.	Total.	Successfully.	Unsuccessfully.	Total.	
1. Victoria Memorial Hospital at Agartala and the Charitable Dispensary attached to it ...	21,864	450	419	0	19	12	Rs. 6,063	88-28	18-05	106-33	23	359	382	733	39	772	* This figure shows the actual number of out-door patients treated, the total out-door attendance during the year being 1,13,516, against 95,786 in the previous year.
2. Palace Dispensary ...	8,184	0	0	0	0	0	21,900	44-77	0	44-77	0	0	0	228	11	239	
3. Old Agartala ...	4,523	0	0	0	0	0	1,170	20-11	0	20-11	0	31	31	223	5	228	
4. Bishalgar ...	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	629	20-22	0	20-22	0	41	41	222	10	407	
5. Sonamura ...	4,144	3	3	0	0	0	737	18-93	08	19-06	0	222	222	307	0	232	
6. Udaipur ...	3,190	1	1	0	0	0	558	10-54	1	10-64	0	17	17	232	0	232	
7. Birganja ...	538	0	0	0	0	0	333	1-73	0	1-73	0	4	4	160	8	168	
8. Bilonia ...	5,251	8	8	0	0	0	813	22-27	02	22-29	5	104	109	135	0	135	
9. Rishyamukh ...	1,819	0	0	0	0	0	111	6-92	0	6-92	0	67	67	118	26	144	
10. Sabroom ...	1,055	1	1	0	0	0	543	5-65	01	5-66	0	8	8	150	9	159	
11. Loongthung ...	2,109	0	0	0	0	0	331	10-54	0	10-54	0	39	39	0	0	0	
12. Khawai ...	2,602	0	0	0	0	0	623	11-30	0	11-30	3	19	22	189	27	216	
13. Kailashahar ...	6,520	29	27	2	0	0	764	25-59	41	26-00	2	118	120	193	18	211	
14. Kamalpur ...	2,333	0	0	0	0	0	461	6-53	0	6-53	0	4	4	155	9	164	
15. Dharmanagar ...	3,532	19	19	0	0	0	630	17-25	35	17-60	2	72	74	104	8	112	
Total ...	73,369*	511	473	2	19	12	35,738	311-23	10-02	330-25	35	1,105	1,140	3,017	170	3,187	

## XXIII.

*Vital statistics of the Tippera State for the year 1320 T. E.*

NAME.	Population.	BIRTHS.		Increase.	Decrease.	DEATHS.		Increase.	Decrease.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Tippera State ...	2,29,641.	1,098	1,259	161	0	1,090	1,332	242	0	63	55	65	58	

*Education Return (A).—Particulars as to the schools maintained during the year 1320 T. E.*

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## XXV.

## Education Return (B)—Race of students, 1320 T. E.

Names of Divisions.	No. of Schools.			No. of Students.			Race.										Average daily attendance.		Remarks
	For boys.	For girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Thakurs.	Manipuris.	Tripuras.	Reangs.	Kukis.	Bengalee.				Boys.	Girls.		
												Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Others.				
1. Sadar Division ...	51*	2	53	1,658	119	1,777	121	328	213	0	0	640	463	2	10	1065	14	6667	* Including the Sanskrit Tol and the Artisan School.
2. Kailashahar " ...	20	3	23	765	40	805	0	288	12	0	32	258	215	0	0	540	11	3476	
3. Sonamura " ...	18	1	19	631	11	642	0	0	27	0	0	125	490	0	0	422	28	845	
4. Bilonia " ...	13	1	14	696	22	718	0	0	22	1	0	393	291	0	11	512	69	1585	
5. Khowai " ...	9	1	10	87	9	96	0	19	51	0	0	24	0	0	2	69	85	622	
6. Dharmanagar " ...	13	1	14	519	29	548	0	130	0	0	0	306	112	0	0	340	38	2186	
7. Udaipur " ...	11	2	13	194	21	215	0	0	65	0	0	56	82	0	12	145	67	2099	
8. Sabrum " ...	3	0	3	103	4	107	0	0	20	0	0	57	30	0	0	83	77	45	
TOTAL ...	138	11	149	4,653	255	4,908	121	765	410	1	32	1,859	1,683	2	35	3,479	89	17930	











